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# WE WILL FIGHT HARD TO SAVE THE ARAL SEA, AT LEAST IN ITS CURRENT STATE

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# BAYSUN-CHULBAIR MOUNTAINS ARE UNIQUE NATURAL AND TERRITORIAL COMPLEX

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**Аннотация:** Бойсун-Чўлбаир тоғлари ўсимликлар қопламининг фитоценотик, флористик жиҳатдан хилма-хиллигини умумий табиий қонуниятга мос ҳолда, яъни унинг географик, орографик, геологик, гидрологик, иқлим-тупроқ типлари, денгиз сатҳидан баландлиги ва тоғ ёнбағирларининг экспозицияларига мос, уларга боғлиқ ҳолда ўсимлик жамоаларининг тарихан ташкил топган таксономик бирликларнинг уйғунликлари, яъни биогеоценоз мажмуасидан ташкил топганлиги сабабли, мустақил туман ҳажмида ўрганилди ва баҳоланди.

**Калит сўзлар**: провинция, подпровинция, округ, район, қоплам, яйлов, экосистема, тоғ, ўсимлик, минтақа.

**Аннотация:** Богатство фитоценотического, флористического разнообразия растительного покрова Байсун-Чулбаирских гор соответствует общему природному закону: его географическим, орографическим, геологическим, гидрологическим, климатическим и почвенным типам, экспозициям уровня моря и склонов гор, гармония таксономических единиц, исторически сформированных растительными сообществами, связанными с ними, т. е. из-за биогеоценозного комплекса, была обнаружена и оценена в размере самостоятельного района.

**Ключевые слова:** провинция, субпровинция, регион, район, покров, пастбище, экосистема, гора, растение, территория.

**Abstract:** The richness of the phytocenotic, floristic diversity of the vegetation cover of the Baysun-Chulbair Mountains is in accordance with the general natural law, ie its geographical, orographic, geological, hydrological, climatic and soil types, sea level and mountain slopes expositions, the harmony of the taxonomic units historically formed by the plant communities associated with them, ie because of the biogeocenosis complex were found and evaluated in the size of the independent district.

**Keywords:** province, subprovince, region, district, cover, pasture, ecosystem, mountain, plant, area.

## Introduction

Numerous botanical scientists have long been interested in the study of the vegetation cover of the Baysun-Chulbair Mountain, its floristic and phytocenotic diversity.In the majority of the data, the area where we studied was just a few hundred years old specific aspects of the vegetation cover.

Our research Baysun-Chulbair, is one of the leaders in the southwestern Gissar Range, a natural territorial complex (J-42-XIV tablet), between the Sangardak and Machay rivers basin (124,200 ha).

## Research Methodology

This area was separated by R.W.Vernik (1961) in the Surkhandarya district as the Baisun geobotanic region. The author divided geobotanic regions based on indicators such as heights above sea level, relief, soil, plant species, hydrography, climatic and economic trends, based on the distinctive ecological and regional characteristics of the district during the zoning process.

N.A.Kogay (1969), N.A.Kogay and T.Lipatova (1971) separated the area we studied in the Surhandarya district in the size of the Physgeographical region of Baysun. The reason is that this district is a natural territorial complex (THM), which is much different from neighboring districts. This is because the parameters

considered in the process of zoning are also a major factor in the development of landscape components. Therefore, we consider it wise to study this basin region as an independent region. In the study area of the Baysun-Chulbair mountains (physico-geographical region), mainly the hill, mountain and pasture regions are found, each of which has its own historically formed plant communities.

The administrative district of Baysun district, Surkhandarya region, ranks second after Sariosiyo district, according to the total land area. However, the area occupies the first place in the area of pasture land (272503 ha). It is a leader among mountain ranges in the Surkhandarya basin. The phytocenotic, taxonomic diversity of the surrounding plants is mainly characterized by the environmental parameters, geological structure, genesis, types of relief, ie their geomorphological stages or regional differences, and the diagnostic indicators of the natural landscape. Therefore, we will focus on the study of the surrounding plants and classifications.

An independent study of any natural geographical area is to use its natural resources and protect the gene pool of historically created ecosystems. Therefore, any large and small geographical units such as provinces, districts, regions are subject to the similarities and differences of landscape components such as geographical, geological, hydrogeological, soil, vegetation, and climatic characteristics.

## Analysis and result

Separation of each geomorphological or physiographic unit of territorial units is limited to a number of criteria, including the leading indicators that they are mainly based on the following indicators, based on which or only on the basis of which the different units: provinces, subregions (provinces), districts and districts are separated.

**The province -** separated on the basis of the historical zone (genesis) **-** Turan low plane.

**Subprovision** (little province) is based on the morphostructure of the relief, ie the altitude (zoning), sea level height and geographical indication of the boundary (gypsumometric figure).

**Regions** are the same as the action of the original, relative relationships of the natural components. That is, the district-geological, geomorphologic, structure is defined as a natural territorial unit, based on such parameters as poleogeographic (development history), amplitude of tectonic movements.

**Districts -** geomorphologic structure and climatic zones of the district are limited to physiographical regions.

Thus, soil scientists, landscape scientists, pastoralists and geobotanical scientists have always united districts taking into account the climate, the geographical, geological, geomorphological, tectonic structures, soil, vegetation and environmental impacts of the studied regions.

From these collisions N.A.Kogay, Lipatovs (1971), Baysun physgeographical Region, the area and volume of Baysun geobotanical districts of R.S.Vernik (1961) are equal to the area of Boysun-Chulbair Mountains we have studied. In addition, this is also close to the area of the Baysun administrative district of the physico-geographical region. Therefore, we have studied the geo-botanical research site in the form of a geographical region of Baysun-Chulbair. We also developed a map of "Plant Plates" and developed its commentary in the method of mapping the current dynamic state of the vegetation cover.

Studied district situated region, province's identical and specific taxonomic units and their composition, structure, the level of tramlpling have been studied and evaluated.

## Conclusion

This will help to effectively utilize its natural resources, the vegetation cover of pasture lands, and will provide a scientific insight into the biotic content of the ecosystem components.

Because of the mountainous area of Baysun-Chulbair, 75% of them are mountains, and plant communities consist mainly of mountainous areas.

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